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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10 WESTERN DIVISION
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12 NUNZIO D. C.,¹

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 MARTIN J. O'MALLEY,
16 Commissioner of Social Security,²

17 Defendant.

Case No. 2:22-cv-08391-BFM

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION
FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES
PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. §
406(b)**

18 **I. INTRODUCTION**

19 On May 16, 2024, Plaintiff's counsel, Brian C. Shapiro, ("Counsel") filed a
20 Motion seeking attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). (ECF 25.) Counsel
21 requests attorney's fees based on his firm's representation of Plaintiff in this
22 Court in an action to obtain Social Security benefits. The Court takes Counsel's
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25 ¹ In the interest of protecting Plaintiff's privacy, this Order uses Plaintiff's
26 first name and middle and last initials. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2(c)(2)(B), Local
Rule 5.2-1.

27 ² Martin J. O'Malley became the Commissioner of Social Security on
28 December 20, 2023, and is substituted as Defendant here pursuant to Rule 25(d)
of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 Motion under submission without oral argument. For the reasons stated below,
2 the Court grants the Motion.

3 4 II. PROCEEDINGS

5 On November 17, 2022, Plaintiff filed his Complaint in this action. On
6 June 20, 2021, pursuant to the parties' stipulated remand, judgment was
7 entered remanding the case to the Social Security Administration for further
8 proceedings. (ECF 19, 20.) On remand, Plaintiff was awarded \$109,683.00 in
9 retroactive benefits. (Counsel Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 3.)

10 Counsel then moved in this Court for attorney's fees in the amount of
11 \$27,420.75. Counsel seeks compensation pursuant to a contingent fee
12 agreement, which allows Counsel to recover 25% of retroactive benefits.
13 (Counsel Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. 1.) Counsel indicates that a total of 41.6 hours of attorney
14 time was spent representing Plaintiff before the District Court, and provides
15 billing records supporting his declaration. (Counsel Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 4.)

16 The Court previously ordered the government to pay attorney fees under
17 the Equal Access to Justice Act in the aggregate amount of \$8,800 for
18 representation in this action (ECF 24) and in a previous action (Case No. 20-cv-
19 08923, ECF 20). As Counsel acknowledges (Mot. at 12), that EAJA award offsets
20 any attorney fees award payable out of Plaintiff's past-due benefits, up to the
21 full amount of the EAJA award. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 796 (2002)
22 (noting that "Congress harmonized fees payable by the Government under
23 EAJA with fees payable under § 406(b) out of the . . . claimant's past-due Social
24 Security benefits" by requiring the claimant's attorney to refund to the claimant
25 the amount of the smaller fee up to the point where the claimant receives 100%
26 of the past-due benefits). After accounting for the previous EAJA award, the net

1 amount of attorney fees Counsel claims he is entitled to from Plaintiff's benefits
2 is \$18,620.75.

3 Plaintiff was served with the Motion and was informed that he had a right
4 to file a response. (Mot. at 2; *see* Mot. at 19 (Proof of Service).) Plaintiff did not
5 file a response. Defendant filed a Response to the Motion taking no position on
6 the reasonableness of the fee request but asking that the Court direct Counsel
7 to reimburse Plaintiff any EAJA fees previously paid. (Resp. at 2-3.)

8 The matter is now fully briefed and ready for decision.

9 10 **III. ATTORNEY'S FEES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT**

11 Section 406(b) authorizes a district court, after rendering a judgment
12 favorable to a disability claimant, to "determine and allow a reasonable fee" for
13 representation before the court. 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). The award "must not
14 exceed 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is
15 entitled by reason of such judgment." *Id.* Such fees are payable only out of the
16 benefit recovered. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 792.

17 Section 406(b) is meant "to control, not to displace, [contingent] fee
18 agreements between Social Security benefits claimants and their counsel." *Id.*
19 at 793. As such, a district court errs if it uses a lodestar method of calculating
20 attorney's fees; such an analysis would not adequately respect the "primacy of
21 lawful attorney-client fee agreements." *Crawford v. Astrue*, 586 F.3d 1142, 1148
22 (9th Cir. 2009) (en banc) (quoting *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 793). Instead, the
23 district court must look first to the contingent-fee agreement, and assure itself
24 that the agreement "yield[s] [a] reasonable result in [a] particular case[]." *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 807. The court must ensure that the requested fees do not
25 exceed 25% of the past-due benefit award. If the fees requested are within that
26 25% limit, the court must consider whether the fees requested are appropriate
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1 for the actual services rendered or would constitute a windfall, considering the
2 amount of benefits obtained and the services provided. *Id.* at 808. The court may
3 consider factors such as the character of the representation, the results
4 achieved, the ratio between the amount of any benefits awarded and the time
5 expended, and any undue delay attributable to counsel that caused an
6 accumulation of back benefits. *See id.*; *Crawford*, 586 F.3d at 1151.

7 Pursuant to *Gisbrecht*, the Court has conducted an independent check to
8 assure the reasonableness of the fee request considering the circumstances of
9 the case. In deciding that the \$23,259.75 fee request is reasonable, the Court
10 has considered a number of factors.

11 First, the fees requested do not exceed 25% of past-due benefits.

12 Second, Counsel has provided the Court with a copy of the parties'
13 contingency fee agreement, which appears to be signed by Plaintiff. (Counsel
14 Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. 1.) Plaintiff agreed to pay Counsel a contingent fee in an amount
15 equal to 25% of any past-due benefits obtained. (*Id.*) Nothing in the record before
16 the Court suggests that there was any overreaching in the making of the fee
17 agreement. At the time Counsel agreed to represent Plaintiff, his firm took on
18 significant risk; there was no guarantee Counsel's firm would see any fees for
19 its representation of Plaintiff.

20 Third, Counsel obtained a very favorable outcome for Plaintiff, resulting
21 in a remand for further proceedings and ultimately, the payment of past-due
22 benefits. The record discloses no issue regarding the quality or efficiency of
23 Counsel's representation before this Court, or any misconduct or delay
24 attributable to Counsel.

25 Fourth, the ratio between the amount of benefits awarded and the time
26 expended to litigate this case in this Court is not unreasonable. Counsel's 41.6
27 hours to litigate before this Court is close to the average. *See Patterson v. Apfel*,

1 99 F. Supp. 2d 1212, 1214 & n.2 (C.D. Cal. 2000) (noting that “a survey of several
2 dozen cases in which attorney’s fees were awarded in social security cases
3 suggests that the 33.75 hours spent by plaintiff’s counsel falls within the
4 approved range,” and collecting cases). And Counsel’s overall request—
5 \$27,420.75 based on 41.6 total hours of legal services—yields an effective hourly
6 rate of approximately \$659.13. That rate is well within the rates that the Ninth
7 Circuit and courts in this District have approved. *See, e.g., Crawford*, 586 F.3d
8 at 1153 (J. Clifton, concurring in part and dissenting in part) (explaining that
9 the majority opinion found reasonable effective hourly rates equaling \$519,
10 \$875, and \$902); *Villa v. Astrue*, No. CIV-S-06-0846 GGH, 2010 WL 118454, at
11 *1-2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 7, 2010) (approving § 406(b) fees exceeding \$1,000 per hour
12 and noting that “[r]educing § 406(b) fees after *Crawford* is a dicey business”);
13 *Leslie L. L. v. Kijakazi*, No. CV 20-1038-E, 2022 WL 17184598, at *5 (C.D. Cal.
14 Oct. 6, 2022) (approving a \$1,500 effective hourly rate for combined attorney
15 and paralegal time); *Robert William L. v. Kijakazi*, No. CV 20-5906-KS, 2022
16 WL 17251973, at *3-4 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2022) (approving a \$1,573.56 effective
17 hourly rate for combined attorney and paralegal hours); *Jacob R. v. Saul*, No.
18 CV 18-9146-PLA, 2021 WL 5765276, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 18, 2021) (approving
19 an effective hourly rate of \$1,583.33); *Diaz v. Berryhill*, No. CV 17-3639-JC, 2019
20 WL 2871147, at *2 (C.D. Cal. June 3, 2019) (approving a \$1,397.59 effective
21 hourly rate); *Daniel v. Astrue*, No. EDCV 04-01188-MAN, 2009 WL 1941632, at
22 *2-3 (C.D. Cal. July 2, 2009) (approving fees amounting to \$1,491.25 per hour).
23 In light of these authorities, Counsel’s overall request is reasonable.

24 Fifth, Plaintiff and Defendant had an opportunity to oppose Counsel’s
25 Motion but did not do so.
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1 For these reasons, the Court finds the requested fees are not so large as
2 to represent a windfall for Counsel, and are reasonable. The Court therefore
3 grants Counsel's Motion.

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5 **IV. ORDER**

6 Based on the foregoing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: (1) Counsel's
7 Motion for attorney's fees (ECF 25) is **granted**; (2) the Commissioner shall pay
8 Counsel the sum of \$27,420.75 in accordance with agency policy; and (3) Counsel
9 is directed to reimburse Plaintiff the sum of \$8,800.00 for EAJA fees previously
10 received.

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12 DATED: June 5, 2024



BRIANNA FULLER MIRCHEFF
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE